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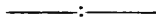


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Woolen Church

A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
PARISH AND CHURCH
OF
WISTON,
IN THE
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY,
DIOCESE OF ELY,
ARCHDEACONRY OF SUDBURY,
IN THE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.



BY
THE REV. C. E. BIRCH,
Rector.







EDICATED

BY



ERMISSION

TO THE



EN.



HAPMAN,



RCHDEACON

OF



UDBURY,



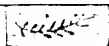
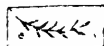
UFFOLK.



psentunia.



isetona:





ISSINGTON, WISSON,



ISSEEN,



ISETON, WISTON, WHISTON,



AST on the list of Parishes included in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and least of all those Parishes as to Population.

Herfast, the last of twelve Prelates of East Anglia, holding their Seat at Elmham, transferred the Seat to Thetford, A. D. 1066. Robert Fitz Godbold and Beatrice his wife presented to the Clugniac monks of Thetford, the advowson of Wissington; they made it over to their Cell of "Little Horchesley," which was founded in the reign of Henry the first, 1100 to 1135. Gilbert, Bishop of London, confirmed the Founders' endowment with a donation of tithes from Robert Fitz Robert. The appropriation was made to the use of the Cell of "Little Horchesley," by John, Bishop of Norwich; enjoined by Henry the first; and confirmed by Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1193 to 1206. The services of the Church were

always conducted by Ecclesiastics belonging to the Priory of "Little Horchesley." In 1854, when I was putting the finishing stroke to the work of restoration, so far as I had at that time, the means of carrying it on, a labourer employed in lowering the Church path from the entrance gate to the porch, turned up a piece of silver money, a florin of Charles the bold, fourth and last Duke of Burgundy and Flanders. The superscription around the shield is—

KAROLUS DEI GRATIA DUX BUR: ET FLAN:

and on the reverse—

SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM.



I have no doubt that some one of the Fraternity of "Little Horchesley" Priory, dropped that silver piece; I was glad to find it, for it was a seal to the truth of all that I had read or conjectured as to the connexion of Little Horchesley Priory, with the monastery founded at Clugni, near Macon, in Burgundy, 910; and of the communication, which I had reason to believe, existed, in bye-gone days, between this district and the Priory, just over the river Stour.

During the first years of my Incumbency, the parish of Wissington was in the diocese of Norwich; it is now in the diocese of Ely. In the Record called "The General Ecclesiastical Survey," 26 Henry the eighth, 1509 to 1546, a return is made

of a "Vicarage of Wiston, in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury," and of "Robert Carver, Vicar of the Church." Thus we find that Wiston was at that time, as now, in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and that the name of the Vicar was Robert Carver, 1535; his successors were:—

- 1572. Nicholas Le Greys.
- 1601. John Le Greys.
- 1630. Henry Tanner.
- 1648. John Garrad.
- 1684. Anthony Peaches.
- 1723. William Fatham.
- 1760. Matthew Burnett.
- 1767. William Barry.
- 1797. Thomas Bartlam.
- 1832. Charles Edward Birch.

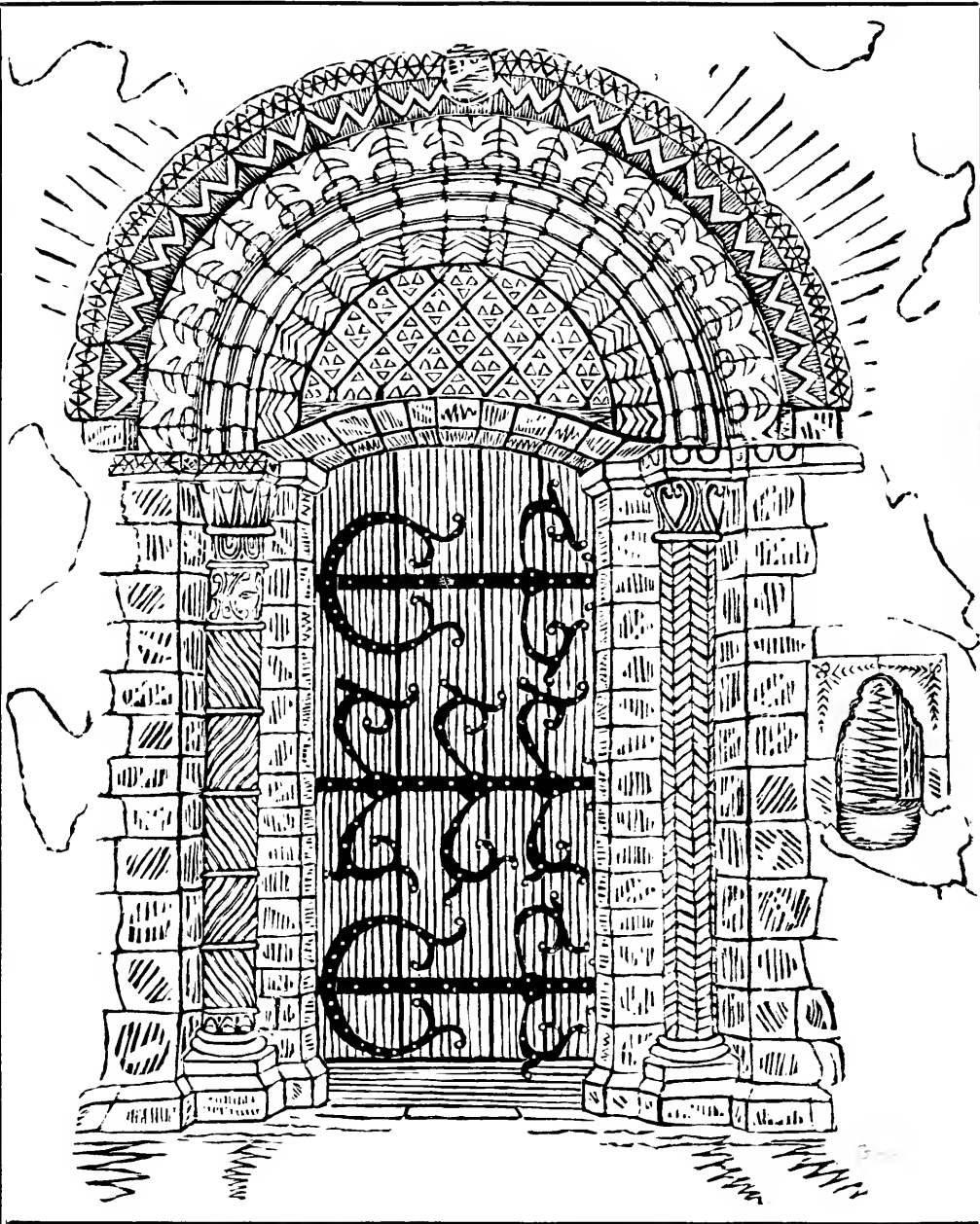
The earliest book of Registration bears the date of "the first year of the keeping of Parish Registers," 1538. Among the Baptisms appears the name of "Christopher, son of Thomas, Lord Baron of Howth, and Dame Elenor, his wife," Among the Burials the name "Edmond Atthill de Waldingfield." Attached to the entries of eight Burials is the note, "Buried in the Chancel"; in some cases "Buried in the Church." In the Registry of Burials the manner of death, if accidental, is stated in eight cases; in four of these the note appended is "drowned." There is also this interesting note "Marriages were prohibited by Ministers, and put into the hands of Justices of the Peace, by a Parliament that did nothing else. But they sat not long after, and Marriages returned to the power of Ministers."

When I was appointed to the charge of Wissington, I found the Church, (an Anglo-Norman structure), internally and externally, in a very mixed state. There was plain internal evidence that the south wall had been loop-holed, as the north wall is to this day; and there were indications toward the east end of the Church, that the

termination had been Apisidal. Eastward of the second Chancel arch, a considerable fissure in the South, and also in the North wall, told of an addition ; the style of the East Window, "debased English," told the period. In that Window were remains of stained, and of painted glass ; specimens of both are deposited in the large chest in the vestry. The style of the letters on that glass, corresponds with that of initial letters, to which Shaw gives the date, "The beginning of the sixteenth century." In the south wall apertures, (unworthy substitutes for the picturesque loop-holes, originally admitting light,) had tracery which indicated no particular period. In one of these apertures, in a sort of quatrefoil, were fragments of painted glass, bearing the "Sunn" of "the collar of Sunnes and Roses," the collar of King Edward the fourth. In the other aperture, four quarries with a vine leaf painted on each ; the bordering, and the bases of the device, indicating a circular figure.

The South and North Doors, formed of oak, were thickly coated with white-wash ; time had gnawed away the joints in many places ; Churchwardens, in their courses, had made up all deficiencies with horsehair mortar, and whenever the inside of the Church was whitewashed, the doors also were whitewashed. The ironwork, (which had bound together as well as ornamented gracefully, the slabs of oak, of which the doors were composed) time had not spared ; where the ironwork had not been eaten away entirely, it was as thin as hooping. The new South and North Doors are strict copies of the original doors, the lower slab of the South Door excepted. The woodwork, and the ironwork, were both done by a wheelwright, and blacksmiths, on Leavenheath : William Hawkins, George Pig, and George Stribling. It seems to me worthy of remark, that three men in succession, working usually at cart wheels, and the shoeing of horses, have been blessed with good heads, hands, and hearts, for Ecclesiastic work ; and that one of these blacksmiths had made a tour of the Cathedrals of England, and Ireland, to look at the ironwork. By the hands of one or other of these three men, all the ironwork in this Church has been done.

The setting up of the South and North Doors, in 1848, was the first step taken



SOUTH DOOR, WISTON CHURCH.

toward the restoration of the Church ; and it was all that, at one time, I thought I should have it in my power to accomplish.

But three or four years after the setting up of these doors, Mr. Thomas Churchman Harrold, of Horkesley Park, a retired medical man, who had married a Miss Whitmore, of this parish, and buried his wife here, himself died, and was buried in the same vault. Mr. Harrold, with a Brother and Sister, the Rev. John and Miss Whitmore, built and endowed one of the first of the Bethnal Green Churches, one of the fifteen projected by Mr. William Cotton, of Leytonstone, in Essex. Mr. Harrold had placed at the disposal of Bishop Bloomfield, above £40,000, for the furtherance of various works, projected by that good Bishop of London.

Desiring to perpetuate the memory of these beneficent persons, I proposed (in place of the non-descript apertures for light, which I had found in the south wall), to put windows, in the style of the structure. Mr. Charles Liveing, a nephew, and the principal Executor, of Mr. Harrold, hearing of my proposal, approved in part, but not satisfied with the extent of the work proposed, desired me to point out some more signal form of memorial. I called his attention to the indications of an Apse, and at his suggestion set to work to trace out the foundations, discovered them, and got an order from him, for a perfect restoration of the Apse, with stained lights, the best procurable in England or abroad. In 1853 the Apse was restored ; the Altar rails carved ; the Pulpit and Lectern made and set up by Thomas Crisp, mason, of Colchester ; the stained lights of the Apse and Chancel, were furnished by Messrs. Wilmshurst & Oliphant, then residing in Foley Place, Oxford Street, 1853-54.

In the course of the work preparatory to restoration, we came upon slabs of stone, (serving as sills and jambs of windows), with traces of carved work on the concealed side ; every such stone was sketched separately, by me, then, putting that and that together, I was led to the painful conclusion, that the coverings of not less than eight stone coffins, had been broken up for the alteration of the east end, and south face of the Church ; the style of ornamentation of the slabs, varies from 1230 to 1480.

Amongst the rubble of the debased east wall, were found fragments of exterior, and of interior columns of the original east window, as I believe ; also a capital, and two bases ; and three pieces of the external arch of the original window ; and two corners of the Altar slab, with Crosses incised ; the fragments are in the recess on the south side of the Church, all, excepting that of the Altar slab.

The stonework of the south windows, was in 1853, made conformable with the style of the Church.

Chipping off a patch of white-wash from the north wall, brought to light a red mark, which invited further enquiry. I chipped a little right and left, and had the satisfaction of discovering something that might have been a head. I sent notice of this, and of some other promising red lines, to the Rev. L. Cutts, then Curate of Coggeshall, and Secretary to the Essex Archæological Society. He came over at once, and we set to work very cautiously, chipping, and tracing. By his hands, or by mine, every mark upon the walls of this Church has been traced.

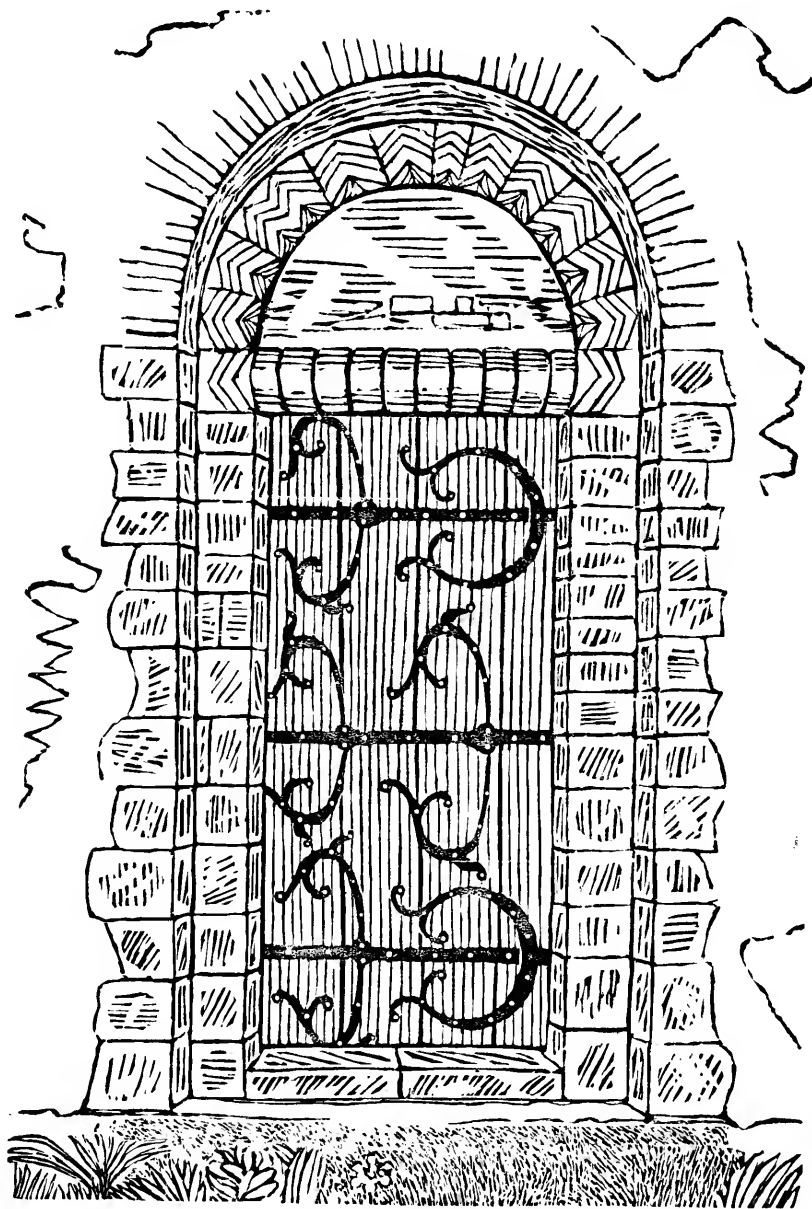
At the back of the Pulpit, was a diaper. The same pattern appears, upon the dress of the second figure in the train of the Queen of Sheba, in the drawing on the western wall, representing her visit to King Solomon, a subject chosen, I am inclined to think, on account of the name of the Parish, in the form of "Wiseton." The same diaper pattern is represented, according to Plauché, as the embroidery work on the shoes of the second son of Edward III, William of Hatfield, on an effigy in York Cathedral.

All that remained of the first of a series of subjects from the history of our Saviour, indicated—

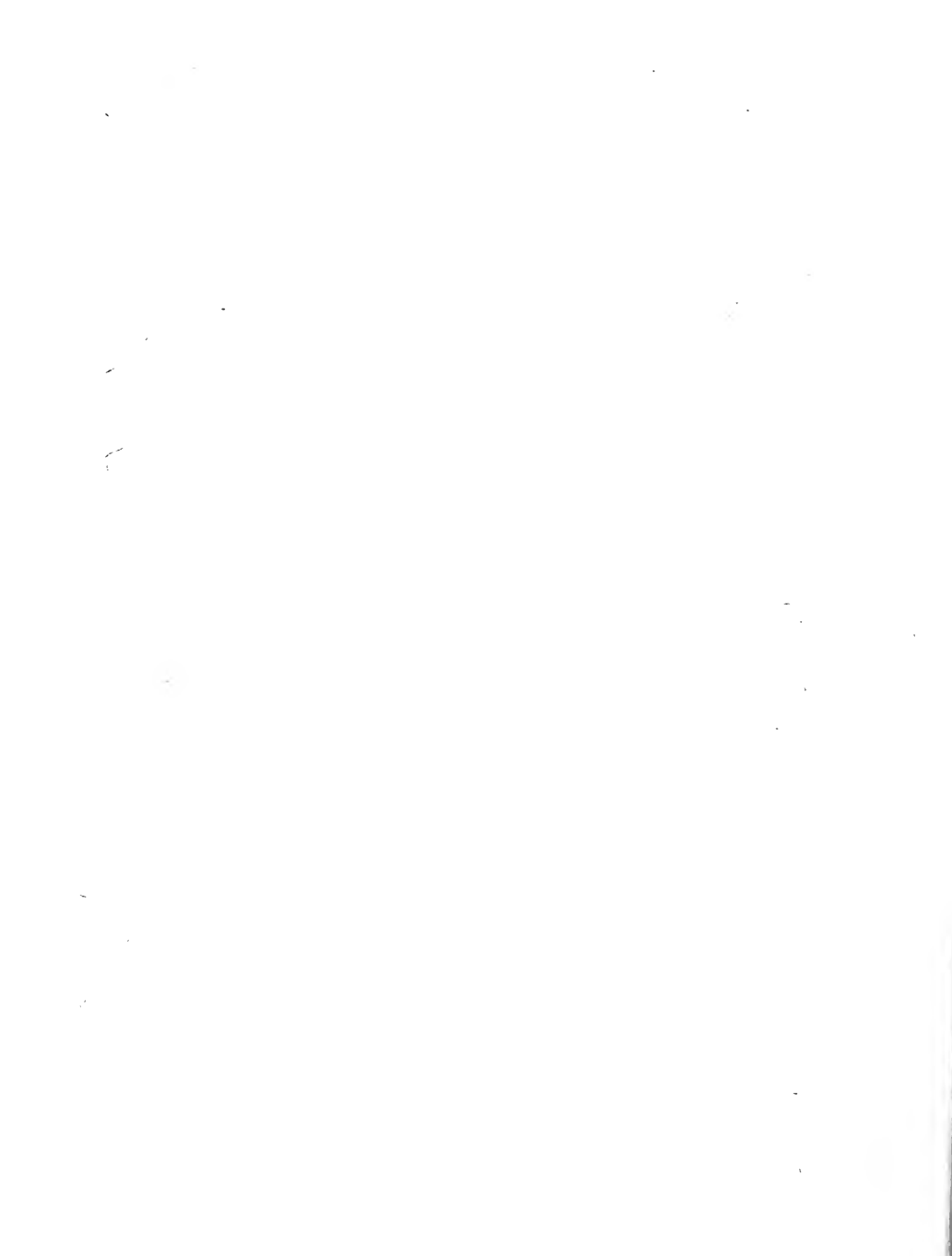
1. The Annunciation.

The elongation, and extension, of the easternmost of the original loop-holes of the south wall, destroyed one subject, probably the Nativity.

2. The interior of the house at Bethlehem.
3. An Angel pointing to the Star standing over the house.



NORTH DOOR, WISTON CHURCH.



4. Shepherds, on their way to Bethlehem ; goats browsing ; collie dog.
5. The three Kings, standing.
6. A kneeling figure, clothed ; Agony in the garden of Gethsemane.
7. A kneeling figure, unclothed ; the Scourging.
8. A portion of one arm of a Cross ; indicating the Crucifixion.

These mural drawings were each in an arcading, with pinnacle work. Below this series of drawings, were very faint traces of another series, apparently, the miracles of our Lord. I got one tracing only, of a female figure rising from a couch. In the recess on the south side, was a head, with a rood across the breast of a half length figure.

9. Above the south door, was a drawing of the Virgin and Child. I could not do justice to the sweet expression on the face of the Virgin Mother ; the Virgin was not crowned.

10. Immediately adjoining this subject, was that of "the three Sleepers," the three Kings warned by an angel, not to return to Herod. The same subject appears in a richly illuminated ancient MS. in the British Museum, with this difference— that in that MS. the King, nearest to the Angel, is sitting up listening. A scroll, across the breast of the Angel, bears the warning.

On the north wall, I found two legendary drawings ; one quite unintelligible to me, and to all to whom I have shewn it ; a figure wearing a Franciscan hood ; a masked face, a two-handed sword in his hand, at the neck of a kneeling figure. Immediately above, was a drawing of St. Francis, preaching to the Birds, Beasts, and Fishes. I am told that the same subject, similarly represented, appears on the walls of a Church at Assisi, his native place, and in the Gallery of the Louvre.

Incident in the life of St. Francis of Assisi.

Francis, sitting in his cell,
 (So the Saintly Legends tell),
 Heard a grasshopper one day,
 Chirping forth its morning lay.
 Francis open'd his lattice gently,
 Listened to the sound intently ;
 Marked the insect's wondrous make,
 And addressing it thus spake—

"Tell me creature all thy story,
That I may to God give glory."

Whilst the tale was in the telling,
Francis' heart with rapture swelling,
On the creature's tale intent,
To his thoughts he thus gave vent :
"In the tiniest of His creatures,
In the forms and in the features
Of the weakest, do I see
Reflex of the Deity ;
Of his greatness, goodness, power,
From the insect, from the flower,
From the bird, the fish, the beast,
From the slenderest, from the least,
Knowledge hourly do I gain,
And this truth I deem most plain—
Lowliest beings, highest praise,
To the best and greatest, raise."

"O quam relucet magnus in parvis Deus."

"Est in tenuibus et pusillis reculis Laus optimique maxumique maxima."

The leading features of the history of John the Baptist, were drawn from the jamb of the north door, eastward : —

1. John preaching in the wilderness ; at his back civilians ; in front of him strateuomenoi, (men under arms), not stratiotai, (soldiers). The helmets of these men are of the same form as the coverings of the heads of civil engineers at this day.
2. The Supper scene.
3. The Prison scene.
4. All that remained of this last subject, was a head on a trencher, and a masked head of the executioner.

The tympanum of the north door is occupied by a drawing of the Temptation of our first Parents, both clothed ; an apple in the hand of the woman, a horned fiend on the back of each.

On the west wall, and occupying the whole width of the wall, is represented the visit of the Queen of Sheba, and her train, to Solomon. Below this drawing is repre-

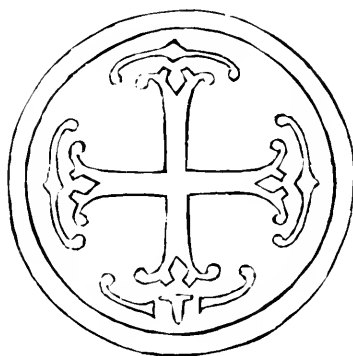
sented an Angel, forwarding the Blessed Southward ; a Demon driving the Damned Northward.

On the south wall, toward the west end, are three men sitting on thrones, indicating, as I suppose, the Twelve judging.

The next drawing, eastward, is of one standing in a dock, draped, with hands clasped, in presence of the Virgin and Child. The next, is of one kneeling, with uplifted hands, at the back of a figure in chain armour, St. Michael thrusting with a spear at a prostrate fiend. The next is of one seated, with a sword of Justice over the right shoulder, and occupying the whole frame. Below this drawing, are two, enclosed by one frame of scroll work :

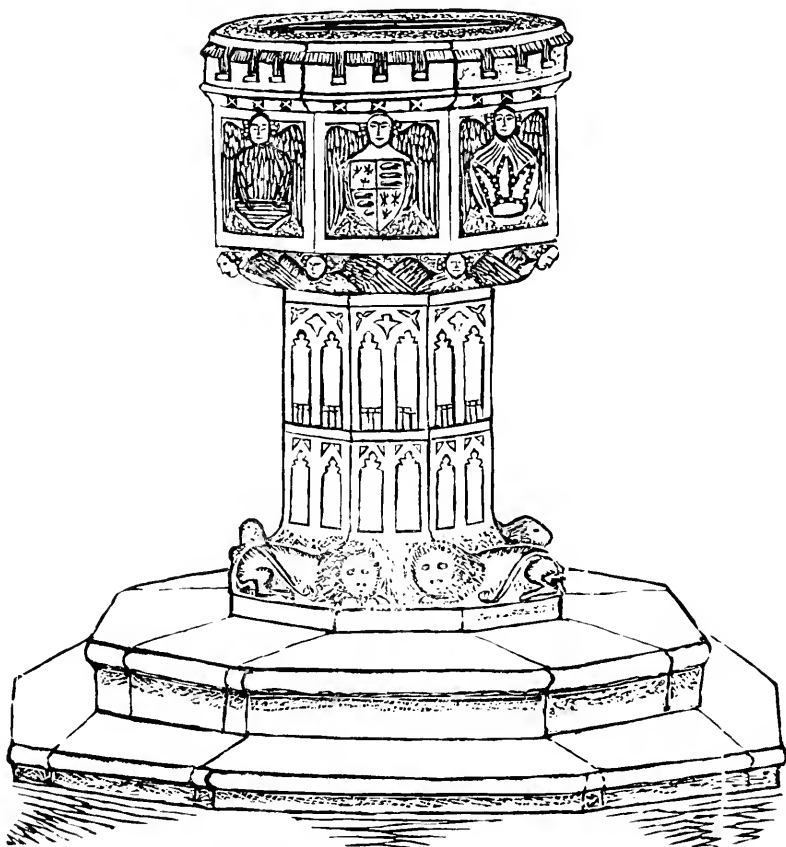
1. A male fiend, driving before him a male.
2. A female fiend, driving a female to the place of punishment.

The scroll work of that frame, and that of the space between the courses of Chevron on the principal arch, are drawn with red chalk ; and the scroll, commencing from the abacus of the arch which divides the nave from the chancel, and which seems to have been continued through the splays of the loop-holes, is drawn in red, blue, and amber. The date of these mural drawings, I am inclined to set at 1360.



The style of the Dedicatorial Cross which has been left exposed, and that of an-

other, of a different form, corresponds with the style of the letters found among the glass in the "debased English" east window. The easternmost Dedicatory Cross partially covered one of the subjects in the history of John the Baptist; it has been worked on velvet for the Pulpit. I have supposed the date of the "debased English" window, to be the latter part of the fifteenth, or beginning of the sixteenth century.



THE FONT, WISTON CHURCH.

When the Apsidal form of the east end of the Church was altered, the original Font appears to have been demolished; fragments, of what I believe to have been the original Font, were found amongst the rubble of the east wall. The date of the present Font, may, to a certain extent, be determined, by the Royal Arms of England, as they appear upon the shield facing eastward. The quartering of that shield was unchanged from 1405 to 1603:—

Three Fleurs de Lys on field azure, 1 & 4.

Three Golden Lions upon a field of red, 2 & 3.

Three Lions passant guardant, or.

The second shield has a crown upon it. The third, the shield of a Swynborne, on this shield, are three Bears' heads, an instance of "arms Parlante," or "canting heraldry." A magnificent tomb, in Little Horkesley Church, to the memory of some members of that family, is dated 1412. A fourth, shield on the Font, bears the cross of St. George of England. A fifth, the Pallium of the Archbishop of Canterbury.



4TH SHIELD.

C-S



5TH SHIELD.

The sixth, an angel, playing upon an instrument of music, like a guitar. The seventh, the shield of a De Vere, the mullet is in the wrong quarter, in the second, instead of the first. The harp, incised in the first quarter, marks the shield of a De Vere. Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford, was created Marquis of Dublin, by Richard II, 1387.

This Robert De Vere was the first Marquis in England ; this rank and title, with one exception only, lay dormant until the time of Henry the sixth. The silver mullet of the De Veres, is one of the earliest examples of differencing with a single charge. I have an engraving of a tomb of one of the Earls of Oxford, in the Church of Castle Hedingham ; the crest upon the helmet is a Boar, another interesting instance of 'arms Parlante,' or 'canting heraldry,' 'Verres,' a 'Boar Pig.' The eighth shield, has an angel playing upon an instrument like a dulcimer. At the base of the Font, are eight Lions, two alternately couchant, and dormant. On the shield of Le Grice, in brass, on a slab in the chancel, are three Boars in Bend argent, field azure. Each of the eight shields is supported by an angel. The head of the priest's door, as I found it, was pointed ; on removing the stone work, traces of a semi-circular form were discovered. Above this door, the loop-hole, now open, was stopped, and a pointed aperture, lower down, and slightly to the west, had been made for the admission of light. A piece of the easternmost side of the pillars of the second chancel arch, had been cut out, for the rest of an upper rail of a screen. Upon clearing away the earth from the inner wall of the old foundation of the Apse, we came upon the bases of the pillars, which originally supported the ribbing of the groined work, and upon clearing away the plaster from the remainder of the old north and south walls, and from the east face of the arch, the course of the original groining, became evident. A fragment of a Tessera, scored for mortar, and of a Tegulum, were taken from the remains of the groining. These fragments dispose me to think that this Church may be one of the "several old Churches, which, being ruinous, were restored by Henry the first ; many new Churches also were built in his reign, and adorned with fine painted windows," as I have somewhere read. In the 27th year of the reign of King Henry the first, Churchwardens were first appointed ; only one was attached to the parish of Wiston. Bricks are constantly found in the walls of Churches in the eastern counties, and in many other parts of England, for instance Brixworth, Northamptonshire, Darent, in Kent, and the Church in Dover Castle ; but, as bricks were not a British manufacture

before the end of the 13th century, we must suppose, where they occur in buildings of an earlier date, that they were taken from Roman ruins. An arched opening, above the second chancel arch, served the double purpose of entrance for the repairing of the roof, and of admitting air to the upper part of the groining. A pierced head, just below the opening, appears to be the head of a bear muzzled; the piercing, I take to be for a rope, to, perhaps, the only bell of the Church, swinging, probably, in a campanile surmounting the second arch.

Levelling the chancel floor, we found fragments of painted glass, and some encaustic tiles, plain, cream, and black, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. In the recess in the south wall, we found encaustic tiles, cream, and black, 10 inches square, remains of a sort of stage.

The south column, of the arch which divides the Church from the chancel, had been cut, that it might serve to support the seat of a square wooden reading desk. The lower part of the north column, had been entirely cut away, to make room for a square pew; this portion of the column was restored in 1850, by the Rev. David F. Markham, then Rector of Great Horkesley. Two oak stalls, and a single piece of the lower part of a screen, appear to be of one date, 15th century. I found two benches of massive oak; the joists, into which the bench ends had been set, were doing duty as joists, for the sides of square deal pews.

The Porch, I found an open Porch; three arches of the arcading were left on the eastern side, sufficient to indicate the period as early English. Upon removing the brick floor, the bases of the columns of the south door (Jakim and Boaz, 1 Kings, vii, 21,) were found to be perfect. The Porch was restored and glazed in 1861.

The Stoup, of a later date than the Porch, was quite concealed, having been filled with rubble, and faced with plaster.

The present incongruous Bell-holder contains three Bells, one bearing date 1264. The others are of the 17th century. The date of the weatherboard erection is proclaimed by the vane, 1722. At that time, the Church was fitted with square

deal pews, and a gallery.

In 1854 the south side was benched with oak. In 1856 the north side was also benched ; and in 1860, the galleries, constructed of oak, were put up by William Hawkins, Builder, Monks Eleigh.

1839. A Barrel-organ, by Gray & Davidson, was erected by subscription. In the same year, Service books, bound in vellum, were voted by the Parish for the Lectern. Two Service books for the altar, were the gift of Mrs. Charles E. Birch.

1864. A velvet covering for the Altar, (the design taken from a cope of Charlemagne,) was worked, and presented by Mrs. Frank Gresley.

1856. The two small lights in the chancel, were the gift of Alexander Kinloch Forbes, Esq., E. I. C. S.

1857. A silver Flagon, and two brass plates for alms, were provided by subscription.

1861. By the aid of contributions from Mr. Holton, Wiston Hall ; Mrs. Winstanley, Rugby ; and myself, the Porch was restored and glazed.

1869. The Tables of the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, were the gift of W. H. Demain Saunders, Esq., Brickendon Grange, Herts. One window in the south wall, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Douglas Birch ; the other, that of the parishioners and others. The west window was given by Miss Helen Maria George. Very handsome cushions for kneeling at the Altar rails, and also two mats for the use of the Priest at the Altar, were worked and presented by Miss Helen Maria George.

1870. The carved oak desks in the chancel, were given by Captain Thomas Frederick Birch, R. N., and Mrs. Birch.

1870. The Shields, on the Candlesticks in the chancel, were illuminated by George Stephen, late of the 72nd Highlanders.

1883. The illustrations in this book, are printed from wood blocks carved by the same hand.

1883. The entire body of the Church has been paved with encaustic tiles, at the sole expense of Isabella Jean, widow of Sylvester Douglas Birch, E. I. C. S.

A beautiful large bowl, polished, and made of one piece of grey granite, from the Rubislaw quarries, and used for flowers on the Altar, has been given by Alexander Macdonald, Esq., of Kepplestone, Aberdeen.

A brass plate, to the memory of Thomas Churchman Harrold, Esq., is inserted in the floor of the chancel.

In place of the slab, which covered the tomb of the Rev. William Barry, and Betty his wife, a brass plate has been substituted, with inscription copied from the original stone.

In the niche, in the north wall of the body of the Church, has been placed a brass plate, bearing the names of the Incumbents from 1535.

In all that has been done, the object has been to restore the form, and to perpetuate the character of the building; and for its furniture and fittings, to procure the best materials, and workmanship, being mindful of Him to whose honour, and glory, and worship, the House is consecrated. "All things were made, and "all wisdom and understanding, and knowledge to devise cunning works, to work "in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones, and setting of them; "and in carving of timber; all skill to work in all manner of workmanship, is from "Him." (Exodus xxxi. 3. 4. 5.) And thanks and praise are offered to Him, who gave the means, the ability, and the willing mind, to repair the breaches of His House.

My Predecessor, the Rev. Thomas Bartlam, was Precentor of Exeter Cathedral. He read himself in at Wiston; was non-resident; lived, died, and was buried at Exeter. He had left the Parsonage to go to ruin and decay, for want of necessary and timely reparation. I had not the satisfaction of finding the skeleton form of the original, but in its place a house, built under Gilbert's act,

barely completed, and scarcely large enough for a celibate.

The old Flemish house, at the corner of the roads leading to Wiston Church and Hall, and to Bures, has some richly carved beams within it, and some good carving on the supports of the door in the east end of the house; there is also, good carving, on the spandril of a door, in the south-west corner, exposed for a few hours only, some years ago.

A portion of the once magnificent mansion of Smallbridge, stands, partly in the parish of Wiston, and partly in that of Bures St. Mary. It is difficult to conjecture the extent of the ground-plan, or the form of the elevation. The remains of pillars of brick-work, on the bridge over the moat, assure me that the form of the erection covering the bridge, was the same as one that I have seen, perfect, in the neighbourhood of Ipswich.

It is recorded, that Queen Elizabeth spent two days at Smallbridge, with Sir William Waldegrave, from August 11th, to 14th, 1561. Her age was then twenty-eight years.

Queen Elizabeth left London on Saturday, July 18th, 1561.

July 19th she spent at Ingatestone.

„ 21st at New Hall, the seat of Sir W. Petre.

„ 26th at Colchester.

„ 30th at St. Osyth.

August 1st at Colchester.

„ 2nd at Harwich.

„ 5th at Ipswich.

„ 11th at Shelly Hall, the seat of Lord Rich, and on the same day proceeded to Smallbridge, the seat of Sir William Waldegrave, in the Parishes of Bures, and Wissington.

An extract from "The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," edited by John Nichols, (three vols., 1823,) vol. 1 pp. 92 to 105, shewing her expenses at Smallbridge, August 11th, to 14th, 1561:—

August 12th—	£	s.	d.
"Dispenss" (Steward's room) ...	7	10	8
"Buttill" Buttilia, (Buttery) ...	19	0	0
"Gard" (Garden stuff) ...	7	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
"Coquina" (Cook's room) ...	28	14	0
"Pullia" (Poultry) ...	16	19	8
"Scutt" (Dishes, etc.) ...	7	0	0
"Salsar" (Salted meat) ...	1	0	8
"Aula" (Servant's hall) ...	1	3	0
"Stabulum" (Stable) ...	25	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
"Vadia" (Wages) ...	10	0	0
"Elimosina" (Alms) ...	0	4	0

August 13th—	£	s.	d.
"Dispenss" ...	7	10	8
"Buttilia" ...	18	5	5
"Gard" ...	7	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
"Coquina" ...	29	17	10
"Pullia" ...	16	7	2
"Scutt" ...	5	19	4
"Salsar" ...	0	19	4
"Aula" ...	4	9	6
"Stabulum" ...	19	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
"Vadia" ...	10	0	0
"Elimosina" ...	0	4	0

Queen Elizabeth left Smallbridge on the 14th of August, 1561.

August 14th she spent at Helmingham, seat of Sir L. Tollmache.

„ 19th at Gosfield, near Thaxted, seat of Lady Maltravers, owner of Little Horkesley.

August 21st at Lees, seat of Lord Rich.

„ 25th at Allingbury Morley.

„ 27th at Standen Court, seat of Sir R. Sadler, in Hertfordshire.

„ 30th at Hertford.

Sept. 16th at Enfield.

„ 22nd at St. James', beyond Charing Cross, met by 10,000 rejoicing people.



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—1840.—

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„ Samuel	„ Eliza
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 " M.
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 " " R.
 " " Jeremiah, jun.
Smith, John

Sexton, Emily
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 " Widow J.
 " J.
Sallows, Mrs.
Todd, M.
Vince, R.
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Whitmore, Rev. John
Wilby, James

From Aberdeen.

—1840.—

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 " Mrs.
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 " Miss Harriet
 " Miss Eliza

Farquharson, Mrs. (of Monaltrie.)
Fraser, Miss Kate
Gordon, Miss (of Wardhouse.)
 " Miss M. "
Innes, T., Esq. (of Learnie.)
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FROM 1850 TO 1883.

From Wiston and Elsewhere.

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 „ Mrs. C. E.
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Duff, Garden, Esq., Hatton Castle.
Gordon, Mrs. Charles
Innes, Col., Learney.
Innes, Mrs.

Leith, Lady Westhall
Lumsden, Miss Clementina Jane
Macdonald, Alexander, Esq., Keppel-
Murray, Miss Mary [stone.
Stephen, George, late 72nd Highlanders.
Smith, Piper, 72nd Highlanders.
Urquhart, Mrs. Craigstone Castle.

DONATIONS FOR RENEWAL OF CHURCH YARD FENCE,

—1883.—

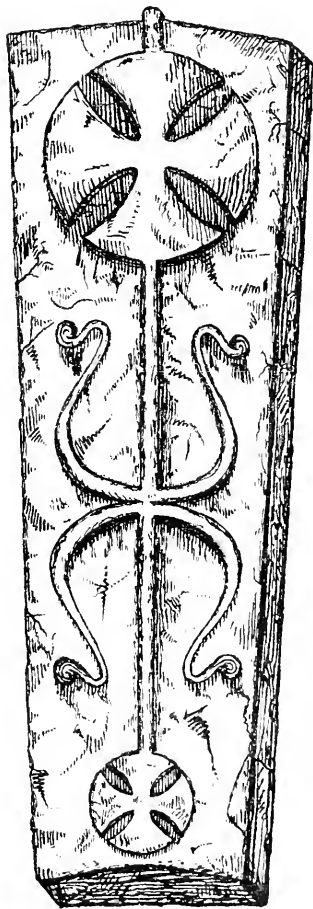
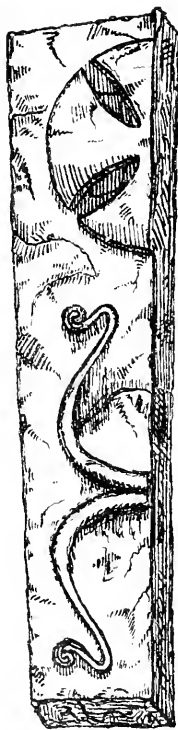
			£	s.	d.
Beachcroft, F. P. Esq.	...	...	5	5	0
Birch, Rev. Charles E.	...	...	10	0	0
Birch, Mrs. C. E.	...	...	2	0	0
Birch, Miss M. E. A.	...	...	10	0	0
Friend	...	...	10	0	0
Green, Mr. W. S.	...	...	3	3	0
Hawes, Mr. James F.	...	...	1	0	0
Holton, Mr. Wiston Hall	...	...	10	0	0
Holton, Mrs., Sen.	...	...	2	0	0
Lewis, Mr. Daniel	...	...	1	0	0
An Old Friend	...	...	5	0	0
Stannard, Mr. Jeremiah	...	...	2	2	0
Stannard, Miss, Horkseley	...	...	2	0	0
From General Fund	...	...	1	10	0
			<hr/> £65 0 0 <hr/>		

ERRATA.

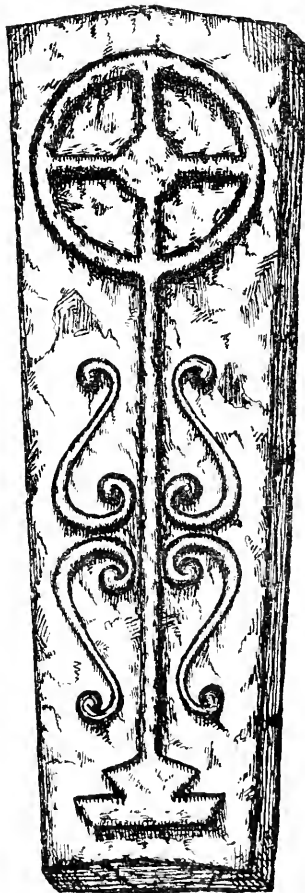
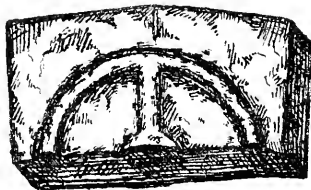
Two errors were detected in page 3, in the list of Incumbents.

The word Greys should be Grye.

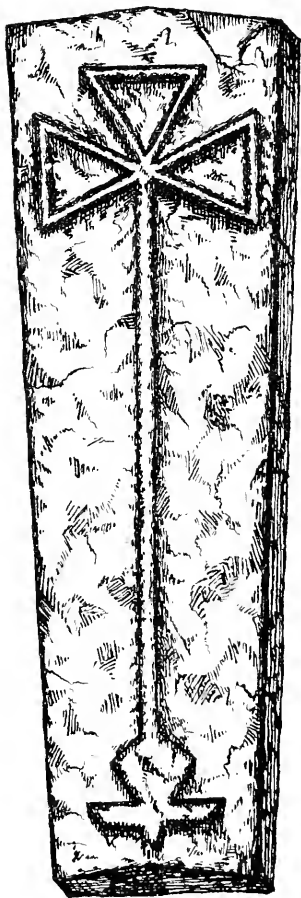
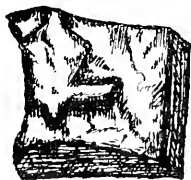
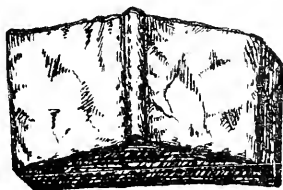
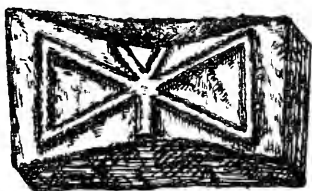
The word Fatham should be Tatham.



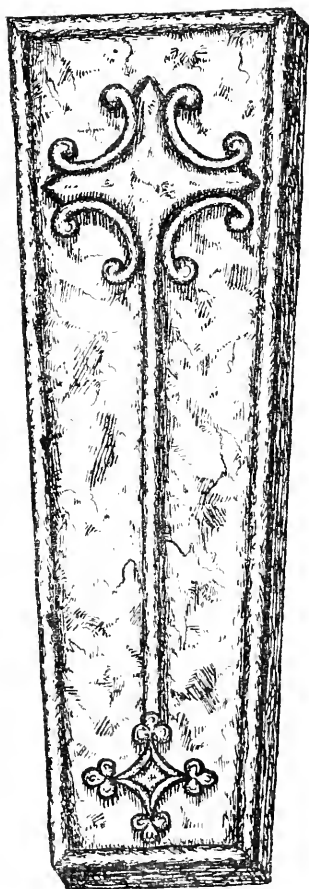
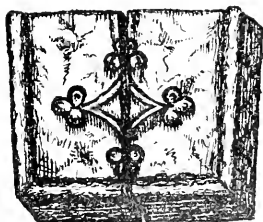
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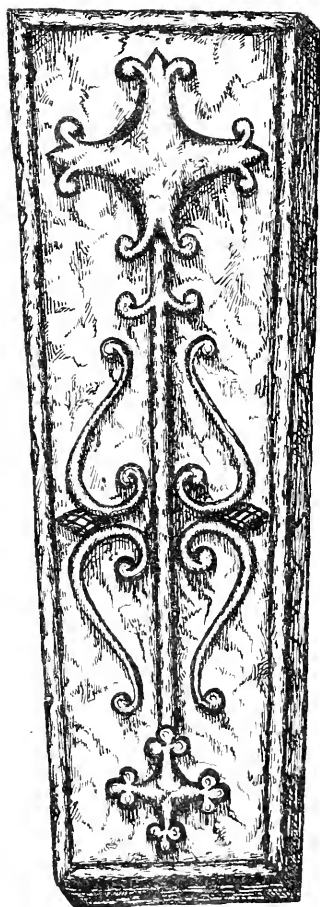
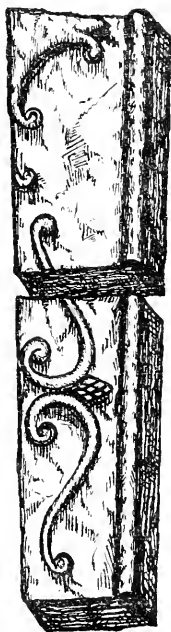
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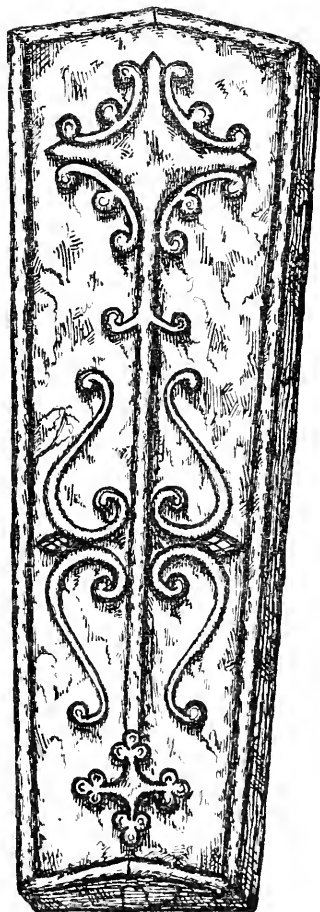
G. S.



G.S.



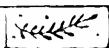
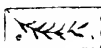
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